

Brainerd Dispatch.

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POPULATION OF BRainerd, MINN., 16,000.

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THE DREAD ALARM.

Fearful Holocaust of Young Girls at Belleville, Illinois.

Details of the Scene of Horror—Twenty-six Victims to Have Been Suffocated or Burned—Other Fires.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—An American Press special from St. Louis says: The lives of twenty-six young women were lost at the burning of the convent of the Immaculate Conception at Belleville, Illinois, twelve miles from this city Saturday night. The flames originated in a furnace in the south-west corner of the basement, and when discovered the floors immediately above were already ablaze, and volunteers were pouring through stairways, corridors and halls. By the time the sleeping nuns and other inmates were aroused, all avenues of escape were filled with suffocating smoke. Then a frightful panic ensued. The bitter cold, suffocating smoke, the work of the flames, and even if they could have reached the stairs without delay, they could have been of little service in rescuing the victims, for the firemen had no ladders and there was no proper fire hose. The scene was a deplorable one. The poor girls were powerless to help themselves, and the horrified spectators of this holocaust could do nothing to save them. The first relay of firemen broken in the convent doors and made for the third story of the building, which is used as a dormitory. Above the crackling of the fire could be heard the screams of the children and sisters, but the dormitory doors were locked from the inside and the keys could not be found. Iron bars from a neighboring blacksmith shop were brought and used as battering-rams, but even before these the doors would not open. The smoke, becoming thicker and thicker, soon drove out the firemen, and the girls were told to escape from the windows, the sills of which were fifty feet from the ground. There were instantly crowded with the fair victims, clad only in their night clothes. There remained but the one alternative—a leap for life. Volcanoes of smoke were seen to spiral throughout the building, followed by loud explosions. Then a few took the desperate chance of jumping themselves from the windows. Mary Campbell was the first to leap. She was picked up by a fireman, and after a few gasps expired. Daisy Eberman clung with desperate energy to the arch over the main doorway, but she managed to crawl. The flame and smoke finally compelled her to drop. She was caught and saved from death by those beneath. Brother Emil J. Kohl was the first to reach the ground. He was the first to be rescued. He procured a long ladder and did gallant service in rescuing many lives. The sister superior at this time was found lying upon the south side of the building, quivering with cold. She was picked up by one of the firemen, and nearly frozen to death. Amid all the excitement it was not known how many had perished, but it is now known that twenty-six are missing. Nineteen bodies were recovered from the ruins during the day. They could only be identified by portions of their clothing, which, having been saturated with water had escaped the flames. The remains themselves were horribly charred. The building was the property of the Sisters of St. Anne and cost \$80,000. It was insured for \$20,000.

Fire Items.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 7.—Fire broke out Saturday evening in the Burrill-Constock furniture company, on Fourth, near Locust street, and at once spread over the block. This company had the largest stock of fine furniture in the city. The house was completely deluged with water and badly damaged by fire and smoke. This is the principal block in the retail center and is occupied by Merrick, Walsh & Phelps, jewelers; Goodyear Rubber company; F. W. Rosenthal, carpet, and the St. Bernard Hotel store. The fire was gotten under control at 2 a. m. It did not reach Rosenthal's or the Burrill store, but completely burned out the Constock & Co., and damaged the stocks of Charles E. Lester, Baxter & Co., H. P. Fawcett, and the buildings. The loss is \$200,000, partly insured.

H. C. Sexton, chief of the fire department after spending nearly forty hours at the scene, was overcome by smoke, and had to be taken home. One hundred extra firemen have been engaged. Telegrams were sent to the Chicago and Cincinnati departments asking for the loan of engines and hose, but neither could be spared.

Chicago, Jan. 7.—About 4 o'clock Saturday morning, flames broke out in the Beau-Rivage hotel, on the corner of Michigan avenue and Van Buren street, in this city. There were 110 persons in the building, and of whom safely made their way to the street and were hospitably received at the Leland hotel. The structure was built by J. K. and Archie Fisher at a cost of \$10,000. It was almost ruined by fire and water, and the tenants suffered a loss of \$25,000.

Lobbying for the Lobby.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—It is understood that Anderson of Kansas will introduce a resolution granting to members of the press access to the Capitol and retiring rooms immediately in the rear of the speaker's desk. It is said that Anderson's resolution will be so constructed as to provide discussion, and that he will take advantage of the occasion to denounce the custom of granting the privileges of the floor to ex-members. A large number of ex-congressmen are now in the employ of corporations, and it is said some instances are detailed to represent the interest of their employers in Washington City. When this duty refers to legislation, the ex-members invariably take advantage of the privilege and go upon the floor and urge members to assist in their various schemes. Anderson will contend that this is an evil which should be abolished forthwith, and if the house will not make the proper concession to the public press he will insist upon a strict enforcement of the rules, and no ex-member from the floor all persons interested in legislation.

No Aid to a Death of Her Lasker.

New York, Jan. 7.—Howard Lasker, the lawyer of the late Mrs. Lasker, died very suddenly at his home on Saturday morning, at the age of 55. He died of a heart attack, and was buried in the cemetery of the Holy Sepulchre church, at the foot of Madison street, at 10 o'clock.

Gen. Grant Recovering.

New York, Jan. 3.—Gen. Grant is rapidly recovering from the effects of his injuries. As yet he is unable to stand on the limb which was injured. He enjoyed a good night's rest and eats well.

The Jury in the Emma Bond Outrage Case.

HILLSBORO, Ill., Jan. 3.—At 8 o'clock Wednesday night the jury in the Emma Bond outrage case returned a verdict of "not guilty," which was received with untold rejoicing. A report was current that a mob had laid a trap for the accused, but the weather was too cold for outdoor operations. Monday morning, Potts and Clement were in the court-house all night with the jury, and any when they return home they will "finish it off" for some of the witnesses, and that they are also prepared to defend themselves against mobs.

St. Louis, Jan. 3.—Dispatches from Hillsboro say that matters were very quiet there so far. There was some bitter talk against the jury, but no violent feelings were manifested. Lee Pettis started for the west, and Clement started for Irving, a small town six miles away where he has a farm. A dispatch from there says the jury were given five minutes to leave and he went at once. Montgomery's whereabouts or plans are not definitely known at this writing.

Indiana Democratic Editorial Association.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 4.—The Editorial Association of Indiana met in annual session, President Hunter in the chair. There was a large attendance, and all the prominent editors were present. The association recommended the continuation of the discussion relating to the election of 1880, and the discussion of the merits of the candidates for nomination. The association also recommended the election of officers for the year 1881. The association also recommended the election of officers for the year 1881.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 1.—According to the number of failures in the United States during 1880, numbered 9,136. The failures in 1881 numbered 8,729, so that the year 1881 shows a decrease of nearly 5,000, or about 55 per cent; as compared with 1880, in which year the failures were only 4,875, the decrease in 1881, shows a difference of over 100 per cent. In 1880, the failures reached the lowest point and in 1878, they reached the highest, the number being 10,478. The liabilities of the year 1881 amounted to \$173,000,000 against \$105,000,000 in 1880, showing that the increase in failures has been greater for numbers than in amount of indebtedness. Compared with 1880, when the liabilities were only \$105,000,000, this shows a very great advance, but they are far less than in 1878, when the indebtedness of the 10,000 parties amounted to \$224,000,000.

New York, Jan. 3.—Dispatches received in this city say that Jacob Schindler, wholesale dealer in dry goods, of Enfield, Ala., has failed with liabilities amounting to about \$100,000. He is all alone in the city. The assets are not known at this time.

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British Politics.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—A cabinet council will be held to consider the programme of the government at the coming session of parliament, which begins on the 9th of February. The Daily Mail publishes the results of an inquiry made of the liberal members of the house of commons in regard to the programme for the next session of parliament. Of 170 members who replied, 100 express themselves opposed to the dissolution of parliament in the event of the house of lords rejecting the franchise bill; 85 percent of the replies favor the taking up of the franchise question as the first measure for consideration. Only three of 100 replies object to giving Ireland the same rights and privileges as enjoyed by England.

Insurance Spreading.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—A Siam dispatch says: El Mahdi intends to descend upon Egypt and the Sudan. He is spreading along the coast. Beker Pasha is convinced that it is of a most formidable religious-political character. The Abyssinian demonstration on the Kassar river renders the situation still more critical. Nothing can be done at present, as an immediate advance would mean disaster. British gunboats have gone to Massowah. One thousand British soldiers, together with 400 soldiers, are bravely holding out at Suakin. Even with the promptest action on the part of England there will be barely time to save those people from a terrible fate.

Expiration of a Long Contract.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 4.—The twenty-year contract of the Pullman Palace Sleeping Car company with the Pennsylvania Railroad company expires during the present year. The Pennsylvania Railroad company expects to renew the contract with the Pullman company, and are already engaged in the construction of magnificent new cars in their shops at Altoona to replace those of the Pullman company. The new cars will be constructed after a plan and specifications furnished by a gentleman in New York.

Furious Dog Fight.

New York, Jan. 4.—About 100 sports drove into East New York and pitted two well-known dogs in a barn attached to a regular hotel. The dogs were an imported bulldog named Shamrock Jack, said to belong to the captain of a Transatlantic steamer, and an American bulldog known as Jim. The fight was for \$300 a side, and after two hours and forty-eight minutes of severe fighting Shamrock Jack was torn to death by Jim. No arrests.

Des Moines, Iowa, Jan. 4.—The presentation of the gold medal voted to Kate Shelley, the heroine of the Chicago & North-western railroad disaster, two years ago, will be made by the legislature on the 15th, during the dedication ceremony in the new capital. The medal on one side represents the day of the creeping over the bridge on the Des Moines river, and bears the words "Heroism, Youth, Humanity."

The reverse side bears the legend, "Presented by the State of Iowa to Kate Shelley, with the thanks of the general assembly, in recognition of the courage and devotion of a child of 15 years, when neither the terror of the elements, nor the fear of death could appall in her efforts to save human life during the terrible storm and flood in the Des Moines valley on the night of July 6, 1881."

BRainerd, CROW WING COUNTY, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1884.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

The Fallure—Iron and Coal—Braz & Co's Report—General.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 4.—The number of failures in the city at present is unusually large, owing to the glass and coal depression in the iron and coal trade.

An advertisement in a labor paper on Wednesday says that the steel works of 300 responses in twenty-four hours.

A prominent labor leader claimed that if he had advertised for 1,000 men to work on the strike at \$1.10 per day he could have 5,000 applicants inside of a week.

Reports, however, from various iron mills in the city show a better condition of things than was anticipated a month ago. Nearly all the iron and steel mills are now running, with fair prospects of an increase of business during the present month.

The Republic iron works, on the south side, which closed down some time on account of a break, will start on Monday with plenty of orders to keep them going steadily. The Black Diamond steel works are also to be kept running.

Steel works are also to be kept running. The largest rule in the world, with several other mills are now working double time. There seems to be a growing demand for iron, and the manufacturers are daily growing more hopeful. Business is improving, and the outlook is more encouraging.

New York, Jan. 4.—Fall telegraphic returns to R. G. Dun & Co. show the business of the last seven days to have been 319 in the United States and twenty-nine in Canada, probably the largest number of commercial failures ever reported in a similar period.

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THE POLAR WAVE.

What the Stormometer Told About It at Chicago and elsewhere.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—The observations of the stormometer of the day before yesterday, at Chicago, were as follows: 10 a. m., 104 below; 10:30 a. m., 103 below; 11 a. m., 102 below; 11:30 a. m., 101 below; 12 p. m., 100 below; 12:30 p. m., 99 below; 1 p. m., 98 below; 1:30 p. m., 97 below; 2 p. m., 96 below; 2:30 p. m., 95 below; 3 p. m., 94 below; 3:30 p. m., 93 below; 4 p. m., 92 below; 4:30 p. m., 91 below; 5 p. m., 90 below; 5:30 p. m., 89 below; 6 p. m., 88 below; 6:30 p. m., 87 below; 7 p. m., 86 below; 7:30 p. m., 85 below; 8 p. m., 84 below; 8:30 p. m., 83 below; 9 p. m., 82 below; 9:30 p. m., 81 below; 10 p. m., 80 below; 10:30 p. m., 79 below; 11 p. m., 78 below; 11:30 p. m., 77 below; 12 p. m., 76 below; 12:30 p. m., 75 below; 1 p. m., 74 below; 1:30 p. m., 73 below; 1:30 p. m., 72 below; 2 p. m., 71 below; 2:30 p. m., 70 below; 3 p. m., 69 below; 3:30 p. m., 68 below; 4 p. m., 67 below; 4:30 p. m., 66 below; 5 p. m., 65 below; 5:30 p. m., 64 below; 6 p. m., 63 below; 6:30 p. m., 62 below; 7 p. m., 61 below; 7:30 p. m., 60 below; 8 p. m., 59 below; 8:30 p. m., 58 below; 9 p. m., 57 below; 9:30 p. m., 56 below; 10 p. m., 55 below; 10:30 p. m., 54 below; 11 p. m., 53 below; 11:30 p. m., 52 below; 12 p. m., 51 below; 12:30 p. m., 50 below; 1 p. m., 49 below; 1:30 p. m., 48 below; 1:30 p. m., 47 below; 2 p. m., 46 below; 2:30 p. m., 45 below; 3 p. m., 44 below; 3:30 p. m., 43 below; 4 p. m., 42 below; 4:30 p. m., 41 below; 5 p. m., 40 below; 5:30 p. m., 39 below; 6 p. m., 38 below; 6:30 p. m., 37 below; 7 p. m., 36 below; 7:30 p. m., 35 below; 8 p. m., 34 below; 8:30 p. m., 33 below; 9 p. m., 32 below; 9:30 p. m., 31 below; 10 p. m., 30 below; 10:30 p. m., 29 below; 11 p. m., 28 below; 11:30 p. m., 27 below; 12 p. m., 26 below; 12:30 p. m., 25 below; 1 p. m., 24 below; 1:30 p. m., 23 below; 1:30 p. m., 22 below; 2 p. m., 21 below; 2:30 p. m., 20 below; 3 p. m., 19 below; 3:30 p. m., 18 below; 4 p. m., 17 below; 4:30 p. m., 16 below; 5 p. m., 15 below; 5:30 p. m., 14 below; 6 p. m., 13 below; 6:30 p. m., 12 below; 7 p. m., 11 below; 7:30 p. m., 10 below; 8 p. m., 9 below; 8:30 p. m., 8 below; 9 p. m., 7 below; 9:30 p. m., 6 below; 10 p. m., 5 below; 10:30 p. m., 4 below; 11 p. m., 3 below; 11:30 p. m., 2 below; 12 p. m., 1 below; 12:30 p. m., 0 below; 1 p. m., -1 below; 1:30 p. m., -2 below; 1:30 p. m., -3 below; 2 p. m., -4 below; 2:30 p. m., -5 below; 3 p. m., -6 below; 3:30 p. m., -7 below; 4 p. m., -8 below; 4:30 p. m., -9 below; 5 p. m., -10 below; 5:30 p. m., -11 below; 6 p. m., -12 below; 6:30 p. m., -13 below; 7 p. m., -14 below; 7:30 p. m., -15 below; 8 p. m., -16 below; 8:30 p. m., -17 below; 9 p. m., -18 below; 9:30 p. m., -19 below; 10 p. m., -20 below; 10:30 p. m., -21 below; 11 p. m., -22 below; 11:30 p. m., -23 below; 12 p. m., -24 below; 12:30 p. m., -25 below; 1 p. m., -26 below; 1:30 p. m., -27 below; 1:30 p. m., -28 below; 2 p. m., -29 below; 2:30 p. m., -30 below; 3 p. m., -31 below; 3:30 p. m., -32 below; 4 p. m., -33 below; 4:30 p. m., -34 below; 5 p. m., -35 below; 5:30 p. m., -36 below; 6 p. m., -37 below; 6:30 p. m., -38 below; 7 p. m., -39 below; 7:30 p. m., -40 below; 8 p. m., -41 below; 8:30 p. m., -42 below; 9 p. m., -43 below; 9:30 p. m., -44 below; 10 p. m., -45 below; 10:30 p. m., -46 below; 11 p. m., -47 below; 11:30 p. m., -48 below; 12 p. m., -49 below; 12:30 p. m., -50 below; 1 p. m., -51 below; 1:30 p. m., -52 below; 1:30 p. m., -53 below; 2 p. m., -54 below; 2:30 p. m., -55 below; 3 p. m., -56 below; 3:30 p. m., -57 below; 4 p. m., -58 below; 4:30 p. m., -59 below; 5 p. m., -60 below; 5:30 p. m., -61 below; 6 p. m., -62 below; 6:30 p. m., -63 below; 7 p. m., -64 below; 7:30 p. m., -65 below; 8 p. m., -66 below; 8:30 p. m., -67 below; 9 p. m., -68 below; 9:30 p. m., -69 below; 10 p. m., -70 below; 10:30 p. m., -71 below; 11 p. m., -72 below; 11:30 p. m., -73 below; 12 p. m., -74 below; 12:30 p. m., -75 below; 1 p. m., -76 below; 1:30 p. m., -77 below; 1:30 p. m., -78 below; 2 p. m., -79 below; 2:30 p. m., -80 below; 3 p. m., -81 below; 3:30 p. m., -82 below; 4 p. m., -83 below; 4:30 p. m., -84 below; 5 p. m., -85 below; 5:30 p. m., -86 below; 6 p. m., -87 below; 6:30 p. m., -88 below; 7 p. m., -89 below; 7:30 p. m., -90 below; 8 p. m., -91 below; 8:30 p. m., -92 below; 9 p. m., -93 below; 9:30 p. m., -94 below; 10 p. m., -95 below; 10:30 p. m., -96 below; 11 p. m., -97 below; 11:30 p. m., -98 below; 12 p. m., -99 below; 12:30 p. m., -100 below; 1 p. m., -101 below; 1:30 p. m., -102 below; 1:30 p. m., -103 below; 2 p. m., -104 below; 2:30 p. m., -105 below; 3 p. m., -106 below; 3:30 p. m., -107 below; 4 p. m., -108 below; 4:30 p. m., -109 below; 5 p. m., -110 below; 5:30 p. m., -111 below; 6 p. m., -112 below; 6:30 p. m., -113 below; 7 p. m., -114 below; 7:30 p. m., -115 below; 8 p. m., -116 below; 8:30 p. m., -117 below; 9 p. m., -118 below; 9:30 p. m., -119 below; 10 p. m., -120 below; 10:30 p. m., -121 below; 11 p. m., -122 below; 11:30 p. m., -123 below; 12 p. m., -124 below; 12:30 p. m., -125 below; 1 p. m., -126 below; 1:30 p. m., -127 below; 1:30 p. m., -128 below; 2 p. m., -129 below; 2:30 p. m., -130 below; 3 p. m., -131 below; 3:30 p. m., -132 below; 4 p. m., -133 below; 4:30 p. m., -134 below; 5 p. m., -135 below; 5:30 p. m., -136 below; 6 p. m., -137 below; 6:30 p. m., -138 below; 7 p. m., -139 below; 7:30 p. m., -140 below; 8 p. m., -141 below; 8:30 p. m., -142 below; 9 p. m., -143 below; 9:30 p. m., -144 below; 10 p. m., -145 below; 10:30 p. m., -146 below; 11 p. m., -147 below; 11:30 p. m., -148 below; 12 p. m., -149 below; 12:30 p. m., -150 below; 1 p. m., -151 below; 1:30 p. m., -152 below; 1:30 p. m., -153 below; 2 p. m., -154 below; 2:30 p. m., -155 below; 3 p. m., -156 below; 3:30 p. m., -157 below; 4 p. m., -158 below; 4:30 p. m., -159 below; 5 p. m., -160 below; 5:30 p. m., -161 below; 6 p. m., -162 below; 6:30 p. m., -163 below; 7 p. m., -164 below; 7:30 p. m., -165 below; 8 p. m., -166 below; 8:30 p. m., -167 below; 9 p. m., -168 below; 9:30 p. m., -169 below; 10 p. m., -170 below; 10:30 p. m., -171 below; 11 p. m., -172 below; 11:30 p. m., -173 below; 12 p. m., -174 below; 12:30 p. m., -175 below; 1 p. m., -176 below; 1:30 p. m., -177 below; 1:30 p. m., -178 below; 2 p. m., -179 below; 2:30 p. m., -180 below; 3 p. m., -181 below; 3:30 p. m., -182 below; 4 p. m., -183 below; 4:30 p. m., -184 below; 5 p. m., -185 below; 5:30 p. m., -186 below; 6 p. m., -187 below; 6:30 p. m., -188 below; 7 p. m., -189 below; 7:30 p. m., -190 below; 8 p. m., -191 below; 8:30 p. m., -192 below; 9 p. m., -193 below; 9:30 p. m., -194 below; 10 p. m., -195 below; 10:30 p. m., -196 below; 11 p. m., -197 below; 11:30 p. m., -198 below; 12 p. m., -199 below; 12:30 p. m., -200 below; 1 p. m., -201 below; 1:30 p. m., -202 below; 1:30 p. m., -203 below; 2 p. m., -204 below; 2:30 p. m., -205 below; 3 p. m., -206 below; 3:30 p. m., -207 below; 4 p. m., -208 below; 4:30 p. m., -209 below; 5 p. m., -210 below; 5:30 p. m., -211 below; 6 p. m., -212 below; 6:30 p. m., -213 below; 7 p. m., -214 below; 7:30 p. m., -215 below; 8 p. m., -216 below; 8:30 p. m., -217 below; 9 p. m., -218 below; 9:30 p. m., -219 below; 10 p. m., -220 below; 10:30 p. m., -221 below; 11 p. m., -222 below; 11:30 p. m., -223 below; 12 p. m., -224 below; 12:30 p. m., -225 below; 1 p. m., -226 below; 1:30 p. m., -227 below; 1:30 p. m., -228 below; 2 p. m., -229 below; 2:30 p. m., -230 below; 3 p. m., -231 below; 3:30 p. m., -232 below; 4 p. m., -233 below; 4:30 p. m., -234 below; 5 p. m., -235 below; 5:30 p. m., -236 below; 6 p. m., -237 below; 6:30 p. m., -238 below; 7 p. m., -239 below; 7:30 p. m., -240 below; 8 p. m., -241 below; 8:30 p. m., -242 below; 9 p. m., -243 below; 9:30 p. m., -244 below; 10 p. m., -245 below; 10:30 p. m., -246 below; 11 p. m., -247 below; 11:30 p. m., -248 below; 12 p. m., -249 below; 12:30 p. m., -250 below; 1 p. m., -251 below; 1:30 p. m., -252 below; 1:30 p. m., -253 below; 2 p. m., -254 below; 2:30 p. m., -255 below; 3 p. m., -256 below; 3:30 p. m., -257 below; 4 p. m., -258 below; 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THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Tuesday, January 1.

Maj. E. A. Burke, of New Orleans, made a denial of the report that the world's exposition managers and the lottery company are in collusion.

After a three-hour wrestling contest at San Francisco, the defeated Bear, and was carried from the hall on the shoulders of admiring friends.

A cousin of Fitz John Porter has been appointed clerk of the house military committee. This shows the sentiment of the committee to be in favor of the restoration of Gen. Porter to the army.

Representative Holmes, of Iowa, will next week introduce in the house a bill appropriating funds for the education of Kate Shelley, the girl who saved a Northwestern train from destruction at Mt. Vernon.

Wednesday, January 2.

The Postal Telegraph company which has completed its line westward to St. Louis, has re-elected John Mackey president.

A block of ice in the St. Lawrence below Montreal has caused the water in front of the city to rise several feet in the past three days, flooding the caissons.

Thirteen boot and shoe manufacturers of Cincinnati have signed a declaration that the board of arbitration is a failure, and that hereafter they will fix their own rate of wages. The larger firms dissent from this action.

The Brooklyn bridge receipts do not go far toward paying the \$100,000 needed to liquidate the cost of maintenance and interest on its bonds. There is talk of reducing the fare and making the bridge part of the rapid transit system of rapid transportation between the two cities.

Thursday, January 3.

The art loan exhibition in favor of the Bartholdi statue pedestal fund, which has closed at New York, realized net receipts of \$12,000.

The forthcoming congressional directory will state that "Thomas P. O'Brien, of Galveston, is the first native Texan ever elected to the congress of the United States."

Some parts of Arkansas are flooded with water from the Mississippi, made from the rain found in the mountains, and the federal officials at Fort Smith are on the lookout.

The state land board of Texas has leased 15,000 acres for ten years, for grazing purposes, at a cents per acre, and sold 200,000 acres at \$2 per acre, one-third cash, the remainder at 5 per cent. interest.

In a free fight in a saloon at Denver, Slade, the pugilist, struck an officer, and was placed in the station house. John L. Sullivan undertook to take a revolver from a hotel proprietor, but was chased out of the building.

Friday, January 4.

Mount Hood, W. T., is said to be beginning evidences of volcanic activity.

A vessel recently brought to New Bedford an eagle which alighted on the mast-head 1,500 miles from land.

The Illinois state board of agriculture decided to hold the next state fair at Chicago, September 11, 1884.

It is said that the French government proposes to sell its railways, and that the Rothschilds have offered \$200,000,000 francs for the lines.

The khedive has written to the Egyptian minister of finance, reducing his own allowances and those of the hereditary prince 10 per cent and urging similar reductions all along the line.

News from New York is to the effect that Henry Villard has sunk his entire fortune in his recent enterprise, and has not saved a cent from the wreck. Besides this he is much broken in health.

The Illinois bar association convened at Springfield, and elected Hon. David Davis President. Two hundred members and the survivors of the constitutional convention of 1847 participated in the annual banquet.

The Gould system of railroad, in about to establish a telegraph school at St. Louis, with a view not only to educating operators, but of selecting pupils from the acclimated people along the southwestern lines.

Clement, one of the men acquitted of the Emma Bond outrage, went from the jail at Hillsboro to Irving, Illinois, where the citizens gave him ten minutes to leave. John Montgomery's whereabouts are not known.

Saturday, January 5.

Frank James, the bandit, is ill of pneumonia at Independence.

Jacquel, Hayti, has surrendered, and the latest rebellion has been crushed.

A Terre Haute, Ind., produce merchant shipped 10,000 rabbits to Indianapolis in one day.

Chief Judge Nelson Poe, of the circuit court of Baltimore, a cousin of the author of "The Raven," is dead.

Notwithstanding the prohibition of American pork in several countries in Europe, the exports of hog product during the past year increased 30 per cent.

With great ceremony the last stone was laid in the harbor of Trieste, December 19. The work has taken fifteen years and has cost over \$7,000,000.

The attorney general has ruled that a postmaster cannot take from the money order fund of his office sufficient to pay a clerk for issuing the orders.

A pie made of tainted meat caused the poisoning of sixteen boarders and three sisters at a convent in Montreal. Two of the former are dangerously ill.

An account of the murder of Informer Carey, published in Dublin by United Ireland, shows that there was no struggle, O'Donnell deliberately killing the man.

Commissioner Dudley has discharged from the pension office three high-spirited clerks, on the charge of frequenting gambling houses. They will appeal to Secretary Teller.

In the circuit court of Chicago, in the case brought by Mary Leonard against Francis Tienan to recover \$6,000 for losses made by husband in a gambling house, Judge Smith decided that section 192 of the Illinois criminal code is unconstitutional, and that plaintiff cannot recover.

In the Dublin Weekly News A. M. Sullivan pays a tribute to Susan Gailagher, the woman who was with O'Donnell when he killed Carey, because her love for truth in not wearing that Carey had a pistol, which would have been a great point in O'Donnell's favor. Mr. Sullivan dubs her the "Irish Joanne Deans."

Sunday, January 7.

Gen. Fremont will be 70 years old this month.

Council Bluffs is to have a new opera house.

El Mahdi's vanguard has reached Elain, on the Blue Nile. The powers will ask England to state what precautions she means to take for the safety of Europeans in Egypt.

Commissioner Fink has ordered a reduction in east-bound freight rates to take place immediately.

Hon. Aldine Spearo has given to Boston university \$20,000 to endow a chair of literature in memory of his daughter.

Charles Delmonico, the famous restaurateur of New York, who has been regarded as of unsound mind, has mysteriously disappeared.

Albert Kent, of San Francisco, has sided \$25,000 to his pension of \$20,000 for the erection of a chemical laboratory at Yale college.

The smallest pony in the world is the pet of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts-Bartlett. He is 5 years of age and stands thirteen inches high.

With a stick held in his teeth Manly Shotwell, of Ann Arbor, sends telegraphic messages at the rate of seventeen words a minute. He has lost the use of his arms.

A St. Louis journal asserts that furniture men in the Lehigh valley are to force a substantial cut in the price of iron of the United States, in order to stop production when deemed advisable.

The friends of Mr. H. B. Payne in the Ohio senatorial contest have won a victory by securing an open caucus for Tuesday, where members shall be allowed to change their votes before the final announcement.

INGERSOLL'S LOGIC.

In treating these great problems of life Mr. Ingersoll has a fascinating and plausible way of stating things, but they are certainly as unphilosophical as they are untenable. "Water always runs down hill," says Mr. Ingersoll. But it does not. Sometimes it runs up hill, and we call it capillary attraction. We have a mode of explaining it by the attraction between the particles of mobile matter and the inert matter of the tube in which the fluid rises. Mr. Ingersoll would explain it by saying that the fluid rises because it rises. That is certainly childlike and simple, but it is hardly in keeping with the role of a philosopher who proposes to demolish a God—the God who is the designer and creator of the universe. We not only find that Mr. Ingersoll is mistaken in asserting "water always runs down hill," but there is a wonderful power of nature that exceeds even capillary action. The life-bearing sap ascends the tree and carries with it nourishment that sustains and enlarges the plant. The tree has a system of water works that actually extends its own water mains. The phenomenon, we are told by Mr. Ingersoll, happens because it happens. If that is not superstition that eclipses anything of the kind so vehemently denounced by him, we do not know what superstition is. Its genesis is clearly traceable to the Pagan belief that the world is a great plane resting on the backs of four mighty oxen, and the oxen rest upon a great elephant. What the elephant rests upon the Pagan belief failed to state. Mr. Ingersoll goes one step further, and affirms that the elephant rests upon himself.—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

The defunct city of Memphis, Tennessee, had a debt estimated at \$5,500,000. Of this amount the funding board of the taxing district has secured possession of \$3,500,000 in exchange for new bonds, and two payments of interest have been made.

Representative Murphy, of Iowa, introduced in the house a resolution that the regulation of the liquor traffic belongs to the domain of local government, and that an attempt at summary legislation by congress would infringe upon the personal liberty of citizens.

In the tabernacle at Salt Lake Apostles Cannon and Woodruff both declared that Mormonism in all its features and doctrines would be continued, whatever congress of the country might do, and that the Mormon church could only be stayed by killing all the Saints.

Naval warfare as carried on in Hayti is graphically sketched by a correspondent on board the United States steamer Sigsbee. It appears that the general in the field can suppress the revolt in a day whenever they see that he will pay to do so. President Salomon desires to escape to Europe, but his military escort will not permit it.

Touching the recent "accident" to the year, a Vienna paper says that while returning from a hunt with his rifle, six persons were noticed ahead of the deer's party on the road, who stood aside, when ordered by the hunter to do so, but as the deer's charge pressed three shots were fired at him, one but looking in his shoulder. The assassin escaped in a dense wood near at hand, pursued by officers, but the chase was fruitless. One of the game party has not yet returned.

Crisis at Madrid in Spain.
MADRID, Jan. 7.—The rupture between the Liberal factions is incomplete and the country waits to see when King Alfonso will call to power. Great uneasiness prevails. The army is suspected of preparing for revolt unless the faults are falling. The crisis will last a fortnight. More than the language of the Republic is given the of the ministerial press hostile to monarchy.

Mormon Treason.
SALT LAKE, Utah, Jan. 7.—Mary V. Young, the seventeen-year-old wife of the late Prophet Brigham, died in Salt Lake of blood poisoning, in her 40th year. Sixteen months before she died she had been bitten by a rattlesnake while on a journey, fourteen of whom live in Salt Lake.

At the monthly meeting of the Salt Lake Mormon priesthood, Bishop John Sharp said: "While in Washington recently I saw enough to convince me that no power but the Almighty could save the Mormon people. If I could, I would save them, I would."

A Session of the Supreme Court.
When twelve o'clock came, there are perhaps a dozen lawyers sitting at the tables within the bar, and a score of spectators waiting on the crimson plush sofas for the court to open. A rustic of silk is heard from the open door leading to the retiring-rooms. At the other side of the chamber sits a young man at a desk, who has been listening for a few minutes for that sound. He rises, and announces in a clear voice: "The Honorable the Chief Justices and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, whereupon lawyers and spectators all get up on their feet. The rustling sound approaches, and there enters a procession of nine dignified old men, clad in black silk gowns that reach almost to their feet, with wide sleeves and ample skirts. At the head walks the Chief Justice, and the others follow in the order of their length of service in the court. They stand a moment in front of their chairs, and all bow at once to the bar. The lawyers return the salute; then the judges sit down, the Associates being careful, however, not to occupy their chairs before the Chief Justice is settled in his. Now the young man, who is the clerk, exclaims, in a monotonous fashion: "Oyez! oyez! oyez! All persons having business before the Honorable Supreme Court of the United States are admonished to draw near and give their attention, for the court is now sitting. God save the United States and this honorable court!"

Business begins promptly and is dispatched rapidly. First, motions are heard, then the docket is taken up. The Chief Justice calls the case in order in a quiet tone, and a lawyer is on the floor making an argument, while you are still expecting that there will be some further formality attending the opening of so august a tribunal.

The proceedings are impressive only from their simplicity. Usually the arguments of counsel are delivered in low, conversational tones. Often the judges interrupt to ask questions. In patent cases, models of machinery are frequently used to illustrate an argument, and are handed up to the judges for examination, or a blackboard is used for diagrams. Were it not for the gray hair and black gowns of the judges, you might almost imagine at times that the gentleman at the blackboard, with rayon in hand, was a college professor lecturing to a class. Or you may happen in when a lawyer in charge of a case is leaning over the long desk in front of the judges, holding a conversation with one of them on some intricate point in a mechanical device, and you would hardly think that the conversation was the plea in a patent case involving perhaps a million dollars.

The bench has long been only a tradition in all our courts. Each Justice of the Supreme Court has a chair to suit his own notions of what constitutes a comfortable seat. Some of the chairs have high backs; some have horse-hair cushions, some velvet, some no cushions at all. Chief-Justice Waite sits in the middle of the row.—*E. V. Snell, in Century Magazine.*

Now a Troubadour Was Tricked.
Some of the most celebrated singers in Arabia sing only for ladies, and will not perform unless they are aware that their efforts are not being merely thrown away on mankind. Of course Moslem women can never be present, but they can and do throng adjacent terraces, courts and windows. An amusing trick was once played on one of these artists who never known to throw away on mankind. When he was invited out all the neighboring posts of vantage were quickly occupied, and it happened that there were ladies among his outside hearers he always surpassed himself. On the day in question, however, it was raining, and every one was obliged to stay indoors instead of spreading the guest carpets in the court. The tenor was obviously silent, and evidently very sulky. At length one of his friends, who knew his idiosyncrasy, went out of the room, and enveloping a broomhandle with a white veil and tear placed it in a neighboring window. Returning to the singer's side he jogged his elbow, and pointed out to him that a beautiful woman was watching him and waiting to hear his voice. He brightened up at once, and sang for hours, with many a side glance at the mysterious lady. When the party broke up, the inventor of the trick sought in his dummy, and presented it to the singer, saying: "Behold, my uncle, the maiden to whom you have been singing." It may be imagined that his mortification was for long kept alive by the most unmerciful mockery when the story got abroad.—*Philadelphia Chronicle.*

Great Works in Olden Times.
Woodruff Phillips thinks the ancients attained perfection in some arts, the knowledge of which has been lost in our time. It is certain that the ancients were familiar with steam-power, and modern machinery are puzzled to explain how the grand structures of the ancients were erected.

Builders say that no modern contrivance could erect the great pyramid in Egypt, and lift the gigantic stones at the summit to the height of 450 feet. A recent visitor to Baalbek, and the ruins of the temple of Baal, doubts if any

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Has No Equal in Popularity with the Public.

Extraordinary Cure.

I consider it a duty as well as a pleasure to make this statement. For over three years I have been coughing very badly. It had increased on me so much and become so bad,

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 Mount Hood, W. T., is said to be beginning evidences of volcanic activity.

A vessel recently brought to New Bedford an eagle which alighted on the masthead 1,500 miles from land.

The Illinois state board of agriculture decided to hold the next state fair at Chicago, September 11, 1884.

It is said that the French government proposes to sell its railways, and that the Rothschilds have offered \$20,000,000 francs for the lines.

The khedive has written to the Egyptian minister of finance, reducing his own allowance and those of his household to 10 percent and urging similar reductions all along the line.

News from New York is to the effect that Henry Villard has sunk his wreck for time in his recent enterprise, and has not saved a cent from the wreck. Besides this he is much broken in health.

The Illinois bar association convened at Springfield, and elected Hon. David Davis president. Two hundred members and the survivors of the constitutional convention of 1847 participated in the annual banquet.

The Gould system of railroads is about to establish a telegraph school at St. Louis, with a view not only to educating operators, but of selecting pupils from the acquainted people along the southwestern lines.

Clement, one of the men acquitted of the Emma Bond outrage, went from the jail at Hillsboro to Irving, Illinois, where the citizens gave him ten minutes to leave. John Montgomery's whereabouts are not known.

Saturday, January 5.
 Frank Johnson, the bandit, is ill of pneumonia at Independence.

Jemell, Hayti, has surrendered, and the latest rebellion has been crushed.

A Terre Haute, Ind., produce merchant shipped 10,000 rabbits to Indianapolis in one day.

Chief Judge Nelson Poe, of the supreme court of Baltimore, is the author of "The Raven," is dead.

Notwithstanding the prohibition of American pork in several countries in Europe, the exports of hog product during the past year increased 50 percent.

With great ceremony the last stone was laid in the harbor of Trieste on December 19. The work has taken fifteen years and has cost over \$7,000,000.

The attorney general has ruled that a postmaster cannot take from the money order fund of his office sufficient to pay a clerk for issuing the orders.

A pie made of tainted meat caused the poisoning of sixteen boarders and three sisters at a convent in Montreal. Two of the former are dead, and the others are recovering.

An account of the murder of Informer Carey, published in Dublin by United Ireland, shows that there was no struggle, O'Donnell deliberately killing the man.

Commissioner Dudley has discharged from the pension office three bogus pensioners, on the charge of frequenting gambling houses. They will appeal to Secretary Teller.

Henry Villard has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors to William Edwards, Jr., of Boston, and Horace White, of New York. All of his property is canceled, he desires that the residue be turned over to his wife.

The Nihilist movement is now directed from Paris and Geneva, and the lead is again in the hands of the French and the city more than thirty persons have been arrested on suspicion.

The defunct city of Memphis, Tennessee, had a debt estimated at \$5,500,000. Of this amount the funding board of the city district has secured possession of \$5,500,000 in exchange for new bonds, and two payments of interest have been made.

Representative Murphy, of Iowa, introduced in the house a resolution that the regulation of the liquor traffic belongs to the domain of local government, and that an attempt at summary legislation by congress would infringe upon the personal liberty of citizens.

In the tabernacle at Salt Lake Apostle Cannon and Woodruff both declared that Mormonism in all its features and doctrines would be continued, and that the progress of the church could only be stayed by killing all the Saints.

Naval warfare as carried on in Hayti is graphically described in correspondence from that island. It is a recognition that the regulation of the liquor traffic belongs to the domain of local government, and that an attempt at summary legislation by congress would infringe upon the personal liberty of citizens.

Touching the recent "accident" to the czar, a Vienna paper says that while returning from a hunt with his wife, six persons were killed, and the czar's horse was killed. The accident occurred near the road, who stood aside, when no ordered by the imperial escort, but that as the czar's horse passed three shots were fired at him, one hitting him in the shoulder. The assassin escaped in a dense wood near at hand, pursued by officers, but the chase was useless. One of the pursuers was killed.

Crisis at Madrid in Spain.
 Madrid, Jan. 7.—The rupture between the king and the queen and the country waits to see when King Alfonso will call to power. Great uneasiness prevails. The army is suspected of plotting for revolt, and the factions are falling. The crisis will last a fortnight. More than the language of the Republic is in view, that of the monarchial power hostile to monarchy.

Norman Steele.
 Salt Lake, Utah, Jan. 8.—Mary V. Young, the seventeen-year-old wife of the late Prophet Brigham, died in Salt Lake of blood poisoning, in her 40th year. Sixteen months' widowhood survived the prophet, fourteen of whom live in Salt Lake.

At the monthly meeting of the Salt Lake Mormon priesthood, Bishop John Sharp said: "While in Washington recently I saw enough to convince me that no power but the Almighty could save the Mormon people. If I could see the day, I would say so now."

A Session of the Supreme Court.
 When twelve o'clock comes, there are perhaps a dozen lawyers sitting at the tables within the bar, and a score of spectators waiting on the crimson plush sofas for the court to open. A rustic of silk is heard from the open door leading to the retiring-room. At the other side of the chamber sits a young man at a desk, who has been listening for a few minutes for that sound. He rises, and announces in a clear voice: "The Honorable the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States," whereupon lawyers and spectators all get up on their feet. The rustling sound approaches, and there enters a procession of nine dignified old men, clad in black silk gowns that reach almost to their feet, with white sleeves and ample skirts. At the head walks the Chief Justice, and the others follow in the order of their length of service in the court. They stand a moment in front of their chairs, and then bow at once to the bar. The lawyers return the salute; then the judges sit down, the Associates being careful, however, not to occupy their chairs before the Chief Justice is settled in his. Now the young man who is the clerk, exclaims, in a monotonous fashion: "Oyez! oyez! oyez! All persons having business before the Honorable the Supreme Court of the United States are admonished to draw near and give their attention, for the court is now sitting. God save the United States and this honorable court!"

Business begins promptly and is dispatched rapidly. First, motions are heard, then the docket is taken up. The Chief Justice calls the case in order in a quiet tone, and a lawyer is on the floor making an argument, while you are still expecting that there will be some further formality attending the opening of so august a tribunal.

The proceedings are impressive only from their simplicity. Usually the arguments of counsel are delivered in low, conversational tones. Often the judges interrupt to ask questions. In patent cases, models of machinery are frequently used to illustrate an argument, and are handed up to the judges for examination, or a blackboard is used for diagrams. Were it not for the gray hair and black gowns of the judges, you might almost imagine at times that the gentleman at the blackboard, with crayon in hand, was a college professor lecturing to a class. Or you may happen in when a lawyer in charge of a case leaning over the low desk in front of the judges, holding a conversation with one of them on some intricate point in a mechanical device, and you would hardly think that the conversation was the plea in a patent case involving perhaps a million dollars.

The bench has long been only a tradition in all our courts. Each Justice of the Supreme Court has a chair to suit his own notions of what constitutes a comfortable seat. Some of the chairs have high backs; some have horse-hair cushions, some velvet, some no cushions at all. Chief Justice Waite sits in the middle of the row.—E. V. Smalley, in Century Magazine.

How a Troubadour Was Tricked.
 Some of the most celebrated singers in Arabia sing only for ladies, and will not perform unless they are aware that their efforts are not being merely thrown away on a crowd. Of course, Moslem women can never be present, but they can and do throng adjacent terraces, courts and windows. An amusing trick was once played on one of these artists. He was never known to exert himself for males only. Whenever he was invited out all the neighboring posts of vantage were quickly occupied, and if he perceived that there were ladies among his outside hearers he always surpassed himself. On the day in question, however, it was raining, and every one was obliged to stay indoors instead of spreading the guest carpets in the court. The tenor was suddenly glancing at the mysterious lady, the singer's side he jogged his elbow, and pointed out to him that a beautiful woman was watching him and waiting to hear his voice. He brightened up at once, and sang for hours, with many a side glance at the mysterious lady. When the party broke up, the inventor of the trick brought in his dummy, and presented it to the singer, saying: "Behold, my uncle, the maiden to whom you have been singing."

By taking the upper eyelashes between the thumb and finger, and drawing the lid completely over the eye and forward, any speck in the eye is fastened to the lower eyelid, and remains there after having let go the upper. This is a sure plan, and can be adopted anywhere; but it requires some perseverance to "pull it," and should not be given up if the first attempt is unsuccessful. Any disagreeable feeling about it is not half so painful or dangerous as is occasioned by the smallest speck.

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 We read, Phillips thinks, the ancients attained perfection in some arts, the knowledge of which has been lost in our time. It is certain that those most familiar with steam-power and modern machinery are puzzled to explain how the grand structures of the ancient world were erected.

Builders say that no modern contractors could erect the great pyramid in Egypt, and the giant stones at the summit to the height of 450 feet, recent visitor to Baalbek, and the ruins of the temple of Baal, doubts if any

INGERSOLL'S LOGIC.

In treating these great problems of life Mr. Ingersoll has a fascinating and plausible way of stating things, but they certainly are as unphilosophical as they are untenable. "Water always runs down hill," says Mr. Ingersoll. But it does not. Sometimes it runs up hill, and we call it capillary attraction. We have a mode of explaining it by the attraction between the particles of mobile matter and the inert matter of the tube in which the fluid rises. Mr. Ingersoll would explain it by saying that the fluid rises because it rises. That is certainly childlike and simple, but it is hardly in keeping with the role of a philosopher who proposes to delude a God—the God who is the designer and creator of the universe. We not only find that Mr. Ingersoll is mistaken in asserting "water always runs down hill," but there is a wonderful process of nature that exceeds even capillary action. The life-bearing sap ascends the tree and carries with it nourishment that sustains and enlarges the plant. The tree is a system of water works that actually extends its own water mains. The phenomenon, we are told by Mr. Ingersoll, happens because it happens. If that is not superstition that eclipses anything of the kind so vehemently denounced by him, we do not know what superstition is. Its genesis is clearly traceable to the Pagan belief that the world is a great plane resting on the backs of four mighty elephants, and the oxen rest upon a great elephant. What the elephant rests upon the Pagan belief failed to state. Mr. Ingersoll goes one step further, and affirms that the elephant rests upon himself.—Burlington Hawk-Eye.

The date tree requires not only abundant irrigation, but great solar heat. The Arabs say that it stands with its feet in the water and its head in the fire of heaven. The love of the Arab for this precious tree may well be imagined, growing as it does in the sand, contenting itself with water so saline as to destroy ordinary vegetation, giving a grateful shade when all around is burned up by the ardent heat of summer, resisting the winds, which bend but cannot break its flexible stem, and affording a fruit sought for in every part of the world.

The trees live for about 200 years, and they are not worth preserving after a century. When they are no longer valuable for the fruit, the sap is extracted to make a kind of insipid wine; and the heart or cabbage of the tree is also eaten. They are then cut down, and the wood, although very inferior in quality, is valuable where no other kind can be procured. The roots are used for fencing and roofing, and the leaves are made into mats, etc. The date is called the king of the Sahara, and is regarded as the most nutritious of fruits. Many of the Arabs live on dates and bread.

SUGGESTIONS OF VALUE.
 To take oil-spots out of matting, etc., wet the spot with alcohol, rub it with hard soap, and then wash well with cold water.

To renovate old black silk sponge it with spirits of ammonia or alcohol, diluted with water, and press on the wrong side.

To remove stains from cups or other articles of tableware or marble, etc., rub them with saleratus, either with the finger or a piece of linen.

To rid a room of the disagreeable smell of fresh paint, let a pailful of water in which a handful of hay has been placed stand in the room over night.

Coffee pounded in a mortar and pressed on an iron plate, sugar burned on hot coals, and vinegar boiled with myrrh and sprinkled on the floor and furniture of a sick room, are excellent deodorizers.

If you dip your broom in clean, hot suds once a week, then shake it till it is almost dry, and then hang it up, or stand it with the handle down, it will last twice as long as it would without this operation.

To insure paste from molding put into it a proportion of alum and resin. A few drops of any essery are preserved leather from mold, and a single clove put into a bottle of ink will have the same effect upon it.

When about to buttonhole the bottom of a flannel skirt, whether for a child or woman, double the flannel as if you were hemming it, and baste in place. This will give firmness and body to it, and it will last at least twice as long.

The fuselia should have a period of rest, during which time it will drop its leaves, and when rest water sparingly. If the pot is plunged in a shaded situation it will not require any watering during the summer, or if the plant is in flower all summer, put in a warm, dry cellar until about the 1st of March.

To grow a pretty vine from the sweet potato, put a tuber in pure sand, or sandy loam, in a hanging basket, and water occasionally. If it throw out tendrils and beautiful leaves, and climb freely over the arms of the basket, and upward toward the top of the window. Not one visitor in a hundred but will suppose it to be some rare foreign plant.

WINTERING BEES.—No way is so sure to make the wax and pour it while hot into a quantity of the coldest water I can get; the cold water sets it quickly and it will look like a large sponge; then take out of the water and lay it in a sunny place out of doors, leaving it there until white enough to suit, occasionally turning it over. It bleaches in a short time. Then melt again and mould it into any desired shape. Sometimes I strain it through a cloth at the final melting.—Exchange.

By taking the upper eyelashes between the thumb and finger, and drawing the lid completely over the eye and forward, any speck in the eye is fastened to the lower eyelid, and remains there after having let go the upper. This is a sure plan, and can be adopted anywhere; but it requires some perseverance to "pull it," and should not be given up if the first attempt is unsuccessful. Any disagreeable feeling about it is not half so painful or dangerous as is occasioned by the smallest speck.

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Extraordinary Cure.
 I consider it a duty as well as a pleasure to make this statement. For over three years I had been coughing very badly. It had increased on me so much, and become so bad, that physicians who examined me pronounced my lungs diseased. I was refused admission into insurance companies on the ground of my lungs being diseased, and I began to think I was gone up. When in Minneapolis last January on a business trip, I was taken with a very severe fit of coughing on the street, and stepped in front of Spink & Co's. drug store to rest—being very much exhausted from the effort. I was in such a desperate condition that I concluded to go in and see if they had anything that would give me temporary relief. I had tried everything I could hear of without effect, and had very little confidence in finding anything, but being desperate I would try again. They recommended their North Star Lung and Throat Balsam. I took it and, strange as it may seem, I have never had that cough since. I consider that I am entirely well, and give the North Star Lung and Throat Balsam full credit for it.

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THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Tuesday, January 1.

Maj. E. A. Burke, of New Orleans, sends a denial of the report that the world's expedition managers and the lottery company are in collusion.

After a three-hour wrestling contest at San Francisco, Mulholland defeated Bauer, and was carried from the mat on the shoulders of admiring friends.

A cousin of "Fitz" Porter has been appointed clerk of the house military committee. This shows the sentiment of the committee to be in favor of the restoration of Gen. Porter to the army.

Representative Holmes, of Iowa, will next week introduce in the house a bill appropriating funds for the education of Kate Shelley, the girl who saved a Northwestern train from destruction at Moingona.

Wednesday, January 2.

The Postal Telegraph company which has completed its line westward to St. Louis, has received John Mackay president.

A block of ice in the St. Lawrence below Montreal has caused the water in front of the city to rise twenty feet in the past three days, flooding the cellars.

Thirteen boot and shoe manufacturers of Cincinnati have signed a declaration that the board of arbitration is a failure, and that hereafter they will fix their own rate of wages. The larger firms dissent from this action.

The Brooklyn bridge receipts do not cover the cost of maintenance and interest on its bonds. There is talk of reducing the fare and making the bridge a part of the regular system of rapid transportation between the two cities.

Thursday, January 3.

The art loan exhibition in favor of the Bartholdi statue pedestal fund, which has closed at New York, realized net receipts of \$19,000.

The forthcoming congressional directory will state that "John C. Calhoun, of Charleston, is the first native Texan ever elected to the congress of the United States."

Some parts of Arkansas are flooded with counterfeit nickels, made from a substance found in the mountains, and the federal officials at Fort Smith are on the lookout.

The state land board of Texas has leased 10,000 acres for ten years, for grazing purposes, at 4 cents per acre, and sold 320,000 acres at \$2 per acre, one-third cash, the remainder at 5 percent interest.

In a free fight in a saloon at Denver, Slade, the pugilist, struck an officer, and was placed in the station house. John L. Sullivan undertook to take a prize fight from the hotel proprietor, but was chased out of the building.

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In the circuit court of Chicago, in the case brought by Mary Learned against Francis Tiernan to recover \$6,000 for losses made by husband in a gambling house, Judge South decided that section 123 of the Illinois criminal code is unconstitutional and that plaintiff cannot recover.

In The Dublin Weekly News A. M. Sullivan pays a tribute to Susan Gallagher, the woman who was with O'Donnell when he killed Carey, because she loved for truth in not swearing that Carey had a pistol, which would have been a great point in O'Donnell's favor. Mr. Sullivan dub her the "Irish Jennie Deane."

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Gen. Fremont will be 70 years old this month.

Council Bluffs is to have a new opera house.

El Mahdi's vanguard has reached Elain, on the Blue Nile. The powers will ask England to state what precautions she means to take for the safety of Europeans in Lower Egypt.

Commissioner Fink has ordered a reduction in east-bound freight rates to take place immediately.

Hon. Aldine Spauld has given to Boston university \$20,000 to endow a chair of liberal arts, in memory of his daughter.

Charles Delmonico, the famous restaurateur of New York, who has been regarded as of unsound mind, has mysteriously disappeared.

Albert Kent, of San Francisco, has added \$25,000 to his previous gift of \$50,000 for the erection of a chemical laboratory at Yale college.

The smallest pig in the world is the pet of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts-Burdett. He is 3 years of age and stands thirteen inches high.

Henry Villard has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors to William Endicott, Jr., of Boston, and Horace White, of New York. After all his debts are canceled, he desires that the records be turned over to his wife.

The Nihilist movement is now directed from Paris and Geneva, and the leaders appear to be disturbed since the recent murders at St. Petersburg. In the latter place more than thirty persons have been arrested on suspicion.

The defunct city of Memphis, Tennessee, had a debt estimated at \$5,500,000. Of this amount the funding board of the banking district has secured possession of \$3,500,000 in exchange for new bonds, and two payments of interest have been made.

Representative Murphy, of Iowa, intends to introduce in the house a resolution that the regulation of the liquor traffic belongs to the domain of local government, and that an attempt at summary legislation by congress would infringe upon the personal liberty of citizens.

In the tabernacle at Salt Lake Apostles Cannon and W. Woodruff both declared that Mormonism is all its doctrines and doctrines would be continued, whatever congress of the country might do, and that the progress of the church could only be by killing all the States.

Naval warfare as carried on in Hayti is graphically sketched by a correspondent on board the United States steamer Swatara. It appears that the generals in the field can suppress the revolt in a day whenever they venture to land.

Touching the recent "accident" to the czar, a Vienna paper says that while returning from a hunt with his wife, the emperor was not alone, when he was ordered by the imperial escort, but that as the czar's sledge passed three shots were fired at him, but he escaped in his sledge. The assassin escaped in a dense wood near at hand, pursued by officers, but the chase was useless. One of the pursuing party has not yet returned.

Crisis in Spain. The rupture between the king and the cortes is complete, and the court tries to win when King Alfonso will call to power. Great uneasiness prevails. The army is suspected of preparing for revolt and the cause are falling.

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INGERSOLL'S LOGIC.

In treating these great problems of life Mr. Ingersoll has a fascinating and plausible way of stating things, but they are certainly as unphilosophical as they are untenable. "Water always runs down hill," says Mr. Ingersoll. But it does not. Sometimes it runs up hill, and we call it capillary attraction. We have a mode of explaining it by the attraction between the particles of mobile matter and the inert matter of the tube in which the fluid rises. Mr. Ingersoll would explain it by saying that the fluid rises because it rises. That is certainly childlike and simple, but it is hardly in keeping with the role of a philosopher who proposes to disprove a God—the God who is the designer and creator of the universe. We not only find that Mr. Ingersoll is mistaken in asserting "water always runs down hill," but there is a wonderful process of nature that exceeds even capillary action. The life-bearing sap ascends the tree and carries with it nourishment that sustains and enlarges the plant. The tremendous system of water works that actually extends its own water mains. The phenomenon, we are told by Mr. Ingersoll, happens because it happens. If that is not superstition that eclipses anything of the kind so vehemently denounced by him, we do not know what superstition is. Its genesis is clearly traceable to the Pagan belief that the world is a great plane resting on the backs of four mighty oxen, and the oxen rest upon a great elephant. What the elephant rests upon on the Pagan belief failed to state. Mr. Ingersoll goes one step further, and affirms that the elephant rests upon himself.—Burlington Hawk-Eye.

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No Cough Remedy was ever placed upon the market that has so quickly

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No one is better able to give an opinion as to the real merits of a medicine than the dealer who is selling it.

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I consider it a duty as well as a pleasure to make this statement. For over three years I had been coughing very badly. It had increased on me so much, and became so bad, that physicians who examined me pronounced my lungs diseased. I was refused admission to life insurance companies on the ground of my lungs being diseased, and I began to think I was gone up. When in Minneapolis last January on a business trip, I was taken with a very severe fit of coughing on the street, and stepped in front of Spink & Co's. drug store to rest—being very much exhausted from the effort. I was in such a desperate condition that I concluded to go in and see if they had anything that would give me temporary relief. I had tried everything I could hear of without effect, and had very little confidence in finding anything, but being desperate thought I would try again. They recommended their North Star Lung and Throat Balsam. I took a small bottle, and as I may seem, I have never had that cough since. I consider that I am entirely well, and give the North Star Lung and Throat Balsam full credit for it.

(with J. G. Flint, Jr. & Co.) Milwaukee, Wis.

We have sold the North Star Lung and Throat Balsam for the last two years and are pleased to say that it has given universal satisfaction.

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I have sold large quantities of North Star Lung and Throat Balsam, and it gives me pleasure to say that it has given universal satisfaction.

J. B. MARTIN, Druggist, 428 Nicollet Avenue, Minneapolis.

We have sold the North Star Lung and Throat Bals